

# MILAN EXCHANGE.

## County Directory.

RAILROAD TIME-TABLE.	
Louisville and Memphis Railroad.	
TRAINS SOUTH.	
Day Express.	8:15 A. M. 8:30 A. M.
Mail.	8:30 A. M. 8:45 A. M.
TRAINS NORTH.	
Express.	8:15 A. M. 8:30 A. M.
Mail.	8:30 A. M. 8:45 A. M.
New Orleans, St. Louis and Chicago.	
SOUTH.	
Mail.	7:40 A. M. 8:00 A. M.
Express.	8:00 A. M. 8:15 A. M.
NORTH.	
Express.	7:55 A. M. 8:10 A. M.
Mail.	8:10 A. M. 8:25 A. M.
Trains on other roads run half an hour for trains on the other.	

**Arrival and Departure of the Mails.**  
 Arrive from the South and West at 6:45 p. m.  
 From the East, 11:30 p. m. From the North, 11:45 a. m.  
 Depart North and East, 6:45 p. m. West, 11:30 p. m. South, 9:45 a. m.  
 J. G. Boyd, Postmaster.

**COUNTY OFFICERS.**  
 John Williams, Sheriff.  
 M. C. Holmes, County Court Clerk.  
 R. E. Baines, Chancery Court Clerk.  
 Wm. Moore, Circuit Court Clerk.  
 W. M. Halford, Coroner.  
 J. G. McKee, Trustee.  
 J. A. W. Hesse, County Surveyor.  
 A. S. Curry, Superintendent Public Schools.  
 W. R. Cox, Register.

**CITY OFFICERS.**  
 A. Jordan, Mayor and Recorder.  
 J. L. Williamson, City Attorney.  
 J. L. McDonald, City Marshal.  
 Dr. J. G. Boyd, M. D., Bailiff, Wilson Williamson, S. F. Rankin, W. J. House, J. H. Dickinson, Aldermen.

**CHURCHES.**  
 Baptist—Church street, J. P. Weaver, Pastor. Preaching every Sunday morning and evening. Prayer meeting Tuesday evening. Sunday school 9 a. m.  
 Methodist—Main street, B. F. Pooler, Pastor. Preaching every Sunday morning and evening. Prayer meeting Tuesday evening. Sunday school 9 a. m.  
 Methodist—At Friendship, three miles east of Milan, J. W. Jones, pastor. Preaching fourth Sunday in each month, at 11 a. m.  
 Old School Presbyterian—Dr. J. E. Brink, pastor. Services 21 Sunday in each month.  
 Cumberland Presbyterian—At Friendship, 3 miles east of Milan, J. J. Gray, pastor. Services third Sunday and Sabbath in each month.

**T. O. O. F.**  
 Milan Lodge, No. 152—J. H. Holt, K. G. W. V. Williamson, V. G. R. F. Hahn, Secretary. W. H. Gales, Treasurer. Lodge meets every Wednesday night.

**MASONIC.**  
 Milan Lodge, No. 191—Meets Wednesday 10 a. m. to 12 noon. Dr. M. D. L. Jordan, Master. O. Lester, Secretary.  
 Lavinia Chapter, No. 55—Meets Friday night on or before each full moon. M. D. L. Jordan, H. P. W. L. Hester, Recorder.  
 Lavinia Council, No. 38—Meets Friday night on or before each full moon. M. D. L. Jordan, T. J. M. S. H. Hale, Recorder.

**PATRONS OF HUSBANDRY.**  
 Milan Grange, No. 35—Meets Friday before the third Sunday, at 10:45 o'clock. S. H. Hale, Master. Robert Smith, Secretary.  
 New Hope Grange, No. 90—Meets 21 Saturday in each month, at Friendship. R. A. Hurs, Master. G. S. Cunningham, Secretary.  
 Walnut Grove Grange, No. 42—Meets Friday evening before the third Sunday in each month. M. B. Gooden, Master. L. M. H. Ames, Secretary.

**L. O. O. G. T.**  
 Friendship Lodge, No. 351—Meets at Friendship, 3 miles east of Milan, every 1st and 3rd Sunday, at 7 p. m. James Leisenberry, W. C. T. P. L. Atkins, Secretary.  
 Lavinia Lodge, No. 35—Meets every 2nd and 4th Sunday, at 7 p. m. Banks Adams, W. C. T. George Fringer, Secretary.

**W. H. H. Lodge, No. 42—Meets the second and fourth Saturday night in each month. W. P. Childress, W. C. T. John W. Dunn, Secretary.**

**W. H. H. Lodge, No. 42—Meets every Thursday night. W. H. Gooden, W. C. T.**

**F. F. T.**  
 Milan Council, No. 71—Meets every Friday night at 10:45 o'clock. W. J. House, W. P. H. L. Dickinson, Secretary.

**Fresh supply of sugar and molasses, etc.** HALE, VANHOOK & CO.

**Tobacco and Snuffs at STONE & MILLS.**

**Kuklux.**  
 James Scott, living two miles Southeast of Milan, was arrested last Friday charged by some negroes with kukluxing, taking their guns, etc. On the trial, although the negroes swore that they knew Scott and had for five years, and that he was at their house at the time of the kukluxing, they were unable to identify him, and when the counsel of Scott pointed out a man in the crowd, and asked if that was him they readily answered yes.

**Doors, Sash and Blinds, cheaper than ever before offered in Milan.** HALE, VANHOOK & CO.

**Parties who have purchased Washing Machines from Hale Vanhook & Co., can return them, if not satisfied.** HALE, VANHOOK & CO.

**The Memphis Avalanche.**  
 The weekly Memphis Avalanche is published every Saturday. Each number will contain 12 columns of reading matter; in 1875 the Weekly contained but 10 columns. The history of each week will be found complete in the details of the cotton and general trade, river news, telegraphic dispatches from all parts of the world; general information in politics, science and religion. The subscription price to single subscribers per year, \$2; to clubs of five \$1.75 each; to clubs of twenty, \$1.50 each. Postmasters will be allowed 12 1/2 per cent commission on all subscriptions.

**Parties wishing to rent houses or buy property can get bargains by calling on O. H. Hallstrom, Milan, Tenn. 1-12**

**A nice line of dress goods and clothing at prime cost for 30 days at W. M. SHEPHERD'S.**

**A Cross Mark.**  
 On the margin of your paper indicates that your time is out, or will expire with the next paper. Remember our rule—CASH ALWAYS IN ADVANCE. If not renewed, we take it for granted you do not want the paper any longer, and your name will be dropped from our list. We intend to publish the best paper in West Tennessee, and the more subscribers we get, the better we can make the paper. Let every one renew and bring another with him.

**To Magistrates.**  
 We keep on hand a supply of warrants and executions, which we will fill at seventy-five cents per hundred.

# SPARKS.

A number of new signs are displayed on Main and Front streets. Our new deputy sheriff is getting over his bashfulness fast.

We expected to publish the proceedings of the teachers' institute, held here last Friday, but have been unable to secure them.

If you want an extra good quality of Bourbon Whisky, go to "John's" saloon. He has some five years old—the best you ever tasted.

As Dr. Richardson was riding into town Friday morning, his horse stopped very suddenly, laid down and died within two minutes. Cause unknown.

We inadvertently neglected to place the names of our nominees for Floater and Representative at our mast head last week. They will be found there in this issue.

A fine shower of rain fell on our midst Tuesday evening and Wednesday morning, laying the dust, cooling the atmosphere and refreshing things wonderfully.

Rev. Banks Burrow preached at the Methodist church Sabbath morning and evening, instead of Mr. Peoples, who was in attendance at a camp meeting in Henry county.

The plank walk recently laid from the Central House to the depot will be a great convenience to the friends of this deservedly popular hotel during the forthcoming muddy weather.

Our old friend, Dr. Boyd, has been quite sick for ten days, so is far recovered as to be able to ride out when the evenings are pleasant. We trust he will soon be able to resume his duties again.

We announce to our readers that Mr. Wm. Shepherd has bought a very fine stock of fall and winter goods, which will be open for inspection in a day or two. Some of his patterns in ladies' dress goods are unique and beautiful.

Mess. Hale, Vanhook & Co. are receiving new goods for their fall trade. This firm is composed of our cleverest and most substantial business men, are selling goods cheap, and, as a natural consequence, a great many of them.

Jimmie McLarn did the handsome lettering in the windows of Messrs. Stone & Mills and L. W. Deshong's houses. He knows how to mix paint, and should receive the support of all who wish anything executed in his line.

A colored man, having a laudable desire to see something of the world outside of the narrow limits of his native county, mounted the north bound train on the N. O., St. L. & C. road last Sunday evening, but being minus the requisite amount of stamps the conductor put him off near the Methodist church.

One of our young lady friends recently wrote a letter to her heart's idol and to a young lady friend (also a rival) the same morning. She mailed the one to the lady friend first, and inclosed the last sheet of her lover's letter in it. Imagine her horror when she discovered her mistake—every treasured secret revealed.

A "single skull boat" was transferred at the crossing one morning last week. It was 30 feet long, 12 inches wide, and with a full outfit weighed only 27 pounds. It would carry a man weighing two hundred. This nautical curiosity was made at Pittsburgh and was for the New Orleans rowing club.

Circuit Court in Trenton is still in session, Judge John T. Carthel presiding. The grand jury is still engaged in ferreting out the parties who killed the negroes. It is understood now that at least two of the parties have turned State's evidence. It is refreshing to know that at least one of these is a Radical and a supporter of Grant and Dave Nunn.

We understand that a cross-tie was placed on the track of the N. O., St. L. & Chicago road, near Arlington, Ky., one night last week, and on the following night one of the engines was shot at while passing the same point. No punishment would be too severe for the fiend who would attempt to wreck a train or fire on an engineer in the discharge of his duty. He should be caught and punished.

In his remarks before the Teachers' Institute, last Friday night, Sup't Curry said he considered Milan College the model school of the county, if not of the State. Milan College the past ten months had cost \$5,000, \$1,000 of which was secured from the Peabody fund, which it would not have received had it not been a free school; 334 pupils were in attendance; the same number of pupils at \$30 per session would have cost \$10,000, making a clear saving to this district by the free school system of \$6,000.

A young lady living not a thousand miles from Milan, received a letter on Monday last week, from a young man, in which he declared his love and begged her to name the happy day. Tuesday she received another letter from him, stating the first had been written and asked the cause of her delay in answering. Wednesday she received another to the same effect, and on Thursday a telegram, saying "answer immediately." She had better, take him we think, for he is evidently in earnest and means business.

**Excursionists!**  
 Remember to-morrow is the 18th and the sale of tickets for the Chicago excursion closes then. Buy now.

# For the Milan Exchange.

**CLOSE OF A SUMMER JOURNAL.**  
 BY A. F.  
 Spring's radiant leaves now fallen, here, I place beside this line:  
 For coming years, a sad souvenir  
 Of joys that once were mine.  
 Once mine! All withered now and dead,  
 Like these, frail autumn leaves;  
 Yet none must see the tears I shed,  
 Nor know my bitter grief.  
 Yes, "once," ah, foolish, trusting heart!  
 Thy summer dream is o'er;  
 Anew life's conflict thou must start,  
 And think of love no more.  
 Through weary years of changeless gloom,  
 No flower like I see—  
 Alone, unloved—sore in the tomb,  
 There waits no rest for me.

# NOTES FROM PICKETVILLE.

SEPTEMBER 14th, 1874.

Since your last issue we have had considerable excitement in our country and some strange things have happened. Somehow or other last Wednesday night a report was circulated that the negroes intended making another effort that night, and everyone being on the lookout and ready for them, we were no little surprised by the appearance, about two o'clock in the morning, of six Federal soldiers and Marshals Torbett and Marind, with warrants for the arrest of several of our citizens accused of being kuklux and implicated in the shooting of negroes at Trenton. It is very strange that, after Gov. Brown had gone to Trenton and organized a special term of our court to ferret out the perpetrators, the Federal authorities, before a jury could find out anything, should take the matter in hand and arrest some of our best citizens.

We noticed in Saturday's Appeal an account of the arrest. Why didn't it go on to give the facts? Strange to say, it has not given any information of the mistreating of our people and the persons they took prisoners. When they reached Jo Hale's, they found Hale, Morris and Parrish on the watch, and that Jo Hale snapped a cap at them. Why doesn't the same paper state that when halted by Hale they did not say a word until the cap was snapped at them, or that they hand-cuffed Parrish and Morris, drank up all Mrs. Hale's milk, ate all the butter and scattered the milk vessels over the yard and committed other acts of lawlessness? Why not tell of the hand-cuffing of Alex. Holt, who was accused of no offense, and compelling him to pilot them around the country, a distance of over ten miles, on foot, and then releasing him? Why not tell of the breaking open and plundering the houses of John B. Moore, who was absent, and that of old Mr. James? Is it not strange that such conduct can be tolerated? All of the citizens of Picketville arrested by the Federal authorities are peaceable and law-abiding. We do not fear a fair trial for them. About twenty witnesses went down to Memphis from here last Friday night, thinking the trial came off Saturday, but it was postponed until the 14th.

**E.**  
 Clothing guaranteed ten per cent cheaper than any house in the city. STONE & MILLS.

# Personal.

Hon. R. P. Cole, our nominee for Floater, passed up the road Sunday evening.

Maj. W. P. Caldwell, our popular candidate for Congress, was in town yesterday, shaking hands with the sovereigns.

Rev. Mr. Johnson, President of the Humboldt Old Fellows College, was in our city last Friday, and attended the night session of the Teachers' Institute.

Our young friend, Sam. B. Williamson, left Milan last week to attend the East Tennessee University, at Knoxville. Sam. is one of our cleverest most thorough young men here and we wish him unbounded success.

We omitted to mention at the proper time the departure of Mr. J. W. Philp, formerly of the Planing Mills and Cotton Compress, from our midst. He returns to Humboldt to engage again in the carriage making business, having sold his interest in the Mill and Compress to his former partners, Mess. Loving & Cade. He is a clever man and we regret to lose him, but wish him all manner of success.

Friend Rivers extends him a warm welcome.

# Wanted.

Chickens, eggs and butter. HALE, VANHOOK & CO.

# Postponed.

The trial of the citizens of Picketville, who are implicated in the killing of the negroes at Trenton, has again been continued, this time until to-morrow, the prisoners in the meantime being released on bail. We refer our readers to the communication in this issue, signed "E," for a few facts connected with the arrest of the prisoners. If it would avail anything we would call attention to the maltreatment of Mr. Alex. Holt, a peaceable citizen and an old man, by these marshals and soldiers. The people of Picketville are justly indignant at the outrage. It does no good to call attention to these things. It is easier to drop it than to reach the ear of power and obtain redress.

# DIED.

WILLIAMSON.—On the 10th inst., at the residence of her mother, on Williamson street, of consumption, Miss Judith P. Williamson. Her remains were interred at the family cemetery two miles north of town.

CUNNINGHAM.—On the 9th inst., in Carroll county, Adam Cunningham.

# For the Milan Exchange.

## THE LATE TROUBLE.

As much has been said and written with regard to the shooting of the Trenton negroes, and that with the most rigid severity, attempting to make our country more uncivilized and lawless than other sections, we write this little defending ourselves, and, so far as facts will allow, extenuating the crime of the masked men who committed the deed.

The crime was a plain violation of law, committed by men under the most aggravating circumstances. The press took it up and in hot haste and mad fury, became persecutors of the negroes, and that before the facts were known or the circumstances understood, and in their partial judgment condemned them and in their vengeful desires had them executed as the worst of criminals. In their blind zeal they resorted repeatedly to some of the most fallacious arguments. In the first place, all editorials and communications either said nothing at all as to the consequences of the case, or spoke of it as a light matter or denied it altogether. They often said that it was "ridiculous and contemptible" to fear for a moment that the negroes would be able to carry out their designs. Very true, and we think no sane man among us had the least apprehension of this. This being the truth—both applicable to the case at hand and to the future—let the families out upon the frontiers have not the least fear that a roving band of Indians, in making war upon the United States, will succeed; yet no news is more dreadful to a frontiersman than an Indian war. He feels for the scalp of his head, looks through tears upon his wife and children, abandons all else and starts with them at the hour of midnight for safety, if there is such a place within his reach. A negro mob is no less frightful than an Indian raid, especially when its intentions are known to be a general use of "fire and sword." These writers often say the "poor negro." In all such connections the word "poor" means innocent and helpless. Here again is a mixing of the true and the false, the strongest of fallacies. The negroes were helpless, but not innocent. Before the magistrates they were found guilty by the most indubitable evidence, and by their own confessions, of being in the very act of carrying out the most diabolical and fiendish designs known to our courts or placed upon the records of history. Many other fallacies, misstatements and false reports might be noticed, such as the over-estimate of the negroes killed, the attempt to kill the other ten, instead of merely frightening them, etc.

We will now try to give as near as we can the cause and circumstances which led to the killing of the negroes, and let everyone judge with due deliberation for himself. On Saturday night a band of negroes were found and dispersed, who had fired on two young men riding home from church, for no other reason than that said young men were white. On Sunday some of these negroes were arrested. They confessed that they had assembled for the purpose of carrying out a plot which was general over the whole State, that they were waiting for two other companies—one from Humboldt and one from Hope Hill and Lavenia (two villages eight or ten miles distant)—and gave the names of the captains of these two other companies, but their intention was, first, to kill two or three individuals against whom they had special spite, then to burn the town and commence an indiscriminate massacre of the people; they would then go to Humboldt, Milan and Trenton, in the order named, and turn and kill as they went, that their ultimate object was to take possession of the country to the exclusion of the whites—with one exception, the young ladies and fair young wives were to be spared the sword and taken as wives for themselves—that while they were waiting these two young men came along and they thought they might as well commence, lest these young men should inform the people of their collection; that they failed to kill the young men, and this caused their discovery before they could reach their rendezvous. It is a great wonder that these negroes lived 12 hours longer? Many others were also arrested, but sufficient proof not being found against them, were turned loose. The Hope Hill and Lavenia negroes were found coming by detail to Picketville and many of them arrested, but no positive proof being found, were set at liberty. On Monday, between Hope Hill and Lavenia, a negro came and told the editor of the Appeal, that he did not intend to work for him any more, that it was death any way; if the whites wanted to fight let them pitch in, now was the time; and then walked off by his cabin, which his family had just left, and went on by another negro's cabin and the two went of together. In the same neighborhood a band of negroes was seen at Kial Burrows', colored, and some of them with guns. These facts, and many other suspicious circumstances, especially the caucusing and unusual meeting of the negroes for several weeks before, in some of which they had been overheard by eavesdroppers to discuss the very intentions attempted to be carried out by the Picketville band, together with many false but alarming rumors, brought about the greatest excitement and most dreadful apprehensions. Men were riding over the country, preparing and notifying their neighbors all day, which greatly increased the excitement. Night came on, and with it the trying of men's souls. "Shall I leave my wife and children helpless and go out to-night to probe the cause and quell the insurrection, or shall I let others leave their families and do this, and I stay at home and protect mine?" was the inquiry of many an aching heart that evening. Four or five hundred men met soon after dark, organized and divided into small companies and rode over the district all night and found scarcely a negro man at home. Where were they gone? through fright had they taken to the woods to hide? intent on carrying out their plans, had they met at some midnight convocation? or had they eluded the water, of the vigilantes and the pursuit of the scouts and were they now engaged in the execution of their fiendish purposes—slaughtering innocent women and children? were startling and fearful questions. Tuesday came and passed with matters about the same as

on Monday; in some neighborhoods the excitement was somewhat quieted, in others intensified. On this day, however, when the facts had generally been obtained, men seemed to talk less, but more seriously, and to think the difficulty before them wider and deeper than they had at first thought. They discussed the causes of the negro riots generally over the South; alluded to the periodical occurrence just before all important fall elections in the North and how the Northern press never fails at such times to abuse the white people of the South for being a lawless set. They came to the conclusion, at least for a considerable section around us, the negroes had determined mischief in their heads; that they were agged on from some distant quarter for political purposes, and that it would require more than ordinary steps to put a complete quietus to their schemes of mischief. Many of our very best and most law-abiding citizens were heard to say that if no law was ever justifiable it must be in the present case, and of a similar expression were used by them. Now, whether the hot-bloods of the country, or the more gallant and noble, but often inconsiderate, youth, or the peace-loving citizens, fearing the immediate violence of a negro mob on one hand more than they did a damage to their country on the other, and even their own lives, or these various elements, we cannot say, preceded to Trenton jail, took the negroes out and shot some and chased others away. One thing we can say, it seems to have been the most deliberate mob we ever knew. They could have killed the negroes in catching them, or before they reached jail, but they waited for the magistrates' trial to find out the guilty, and did not wear them from the Sheriff's hands, lest there might be shedding of blood. And after they had taken them from jail they killed only a few of them and let the others escape. If it had been their design to put all to death doubtless all would have been left dead in Trenton with the four that were killed. While this lawlessness was painful news to our citizens, who regretted it and condemned it, yet yet all a sober and cautious citizen, that this would put an end to the negro organization in this community. While they regretted the dangerous precedent set and the violation of law, they felt that so far as the negroes were concerned, so far as the present disturbance was concerned, without regard to any ulterior effects, the best possible course of justice to the executed, of safety to the community and of economy to the State was pursued. We now dread the vengeance of the law, the hanging, perhaps, of some good men as well as some hot-bloods; we dread the political effect North, and the future encouragement to lynch law. We feel deeply humiliated and mortified that the newspapers and the public in general have so severely excoriated our community; young men of these feelings, lightly when compared with the horrible apprehensions of the burning of our houses and the butchery of our families before Tuesday night. It is useless to argue that the slow process of a penitentiary law would meet the exigencies of the case—quell the insurrection of the negroes or ensure safety to the community, much less satisfy the people endangered. We do not claim that the act was right, but we do believe that something similar or worse would have been done in a like case in any community in the South, where there are negroes even in very moderate numbers, and we believe that any Northern section would do equally as bad or worse. We judge thus because it always has been the case, and because we think our own section at least as good and law-abiding as will average in any State or over the whole Union. It is an easy matter for you at a distance to abuse us and say what ought to be done with some of our people. You have always been in the habit of saying what you would have done had you been there, but had the excitement occurred in your midst doubtless your people would have done no better than ours; and though you might have talked about your own hot-bloods as you do about ours, yet you would have felt greatly relieved by their course, just as we do. We would be glad to make the Northern people believe the truth, that we are better friends to the negro than they are; and, on the other hand, that they would make us believe that they or any of their rings or politicians have nothing to do with these negro insurrections South. In the present we have played fully into their hands. The "poor negroes" were taken out of jail and shot by lawless "kuklux." All the papers of the South make these "poor negroes" innocent, make no provision for it, and make ours a lawless community of whites, endeavoring to commence a war of races upon the helpless and defenseless negro. The Northern press will repeat it and say the South cannot govern itself or control its citizens. They murder the negroes without law, and all their own papers acknowledge it. The Southern press has as completely played into the hands of the North as did the kuklux that killed the four (16) negroes.

We must repeat that all these things are nothing with us when we are under the threat of negro brutality. We will stop it by all means whatsoever, even if the Government fall, and so will any other people, and have people always done whenever tried.

# MARKET REPORTS.

Milan Cotton Market.

MILAN, Sept. 16, 1874.

Low ordinary, 8  
 Ordinary, 10  
 Good ordinary, 13  
 Low middling, 14  
 Middling, 15  
 Strict middling, 15 1/2  
 Good middling, 15 1/2@16

# Grocery and Produce Market.

Bacon, per lb., 20  
 Hams, 20  
 Shoulders, 14  
 Sugar, A coffee, 12@12 1/2  
 " Brown, 28@30  
 Coffee, good Rio, 20  
 Lard, 3@4  
 Flour, 1.25  
 Meal, per bushel, 2@2.50  
 Butter, \$3.00  
 Chickens, per dozen, 15  
 Eggs, 15

# Cotton Shipments.

During the year ending August 31 there were shipped from this point 2641 bales cotton to New Orleans and 2698 to Memphis, making a total of 5339 bales. Is there another town in the State with the same population that will do as well?

# Old Papers.

We have on hand a lot of old newspapers, which can be bought at one dollar per hundred.

# FOR RENT!

THE BUSINESS HOUSE UNDER THE Exchange Office, formerly occupied by Baird & Sims is for rent. Apply to J. A. JORDAN.

# Wool Carding.

I AM PREPARED TO CARD WOLLS FOR customers at short notice. Please bring in your wool as soon as possible, as I will stop carding on an early day. J. T. HUNT, Milan, Tenn. July 23-24

# Proclamation by the Governor.

JOHN C. BROWN, Governor of the State of Tennessee: To all who shall see these presents, greeting:

WHEREAS, INFORMATION HAS reached me that a body of armed men, whose names are unknown, forcibly entered the jail of Gibson county at an early hour on the morning of August 20, 1874, and forcibly and unlawfully took from thence sixteen prisoners committed under process of law, and thereupon armed and fully and bravely defended themselves, and said jail breakers are still at large.

Now, therefore, I, John C. Brown, Governor, as authorized by virtue of the power and authority in me vested, do hereby offer a reward of five hundred dollars (\$500) for the detection and apprehension of any one and each of said parties, the reward to be paid upon final conviction.

In testimony whereof, I have hereunto set my hand, and have caused the Great Seal of the State to be affixed, at Nashville, on the 24th day of August, 1874.

JOHN C. BROWN, Governor.

By the Governor: CHAS. N. GIBBS, Secretary of State.

Gibson county papers copy four times.

# FOR RENT.

AN ELEGANTLY-FINISHED HALL on the second floor of E. A. Collins' new brick building on Main street—2500 feet, or as much as renter may desire. Apply to L. W. DESHONG, agent.

M. L. BAIRD, dealer in

Groceries, Queensware, Tinware, Liquors, Wines, &c

WEST SIDE MAIN STREET, MILAN, TENN.

Barter taken in exchange for anything in the house.

TERMS STRICTLY CASH.

W. & H. MORRISON, (Successors to Winston, Morrison & Co.)

# COTTON FACTORS

—AND—

COMMISSION MERCHANTS,

No. 46 Union Street, NEW ORLEANS, LA.

July 23-17

# E. FLANIGAN'S

MILAN MARKET,

ON MAIN STREET.

He keeps on hand a good supply of

# MEATS OF EVERY DESCRIPTION

mark-ly CALL AND SEE HIM.

# G. S. CUNNINGHAM,

AGENT FOR

Paducah Marble Works

GUARANTEE SATISFACTION IN QUALITY AND PRICES!

april-15

FRANK W. BISHOP, Cashier.

J. B. CONNELLEY, Book-keeper.

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